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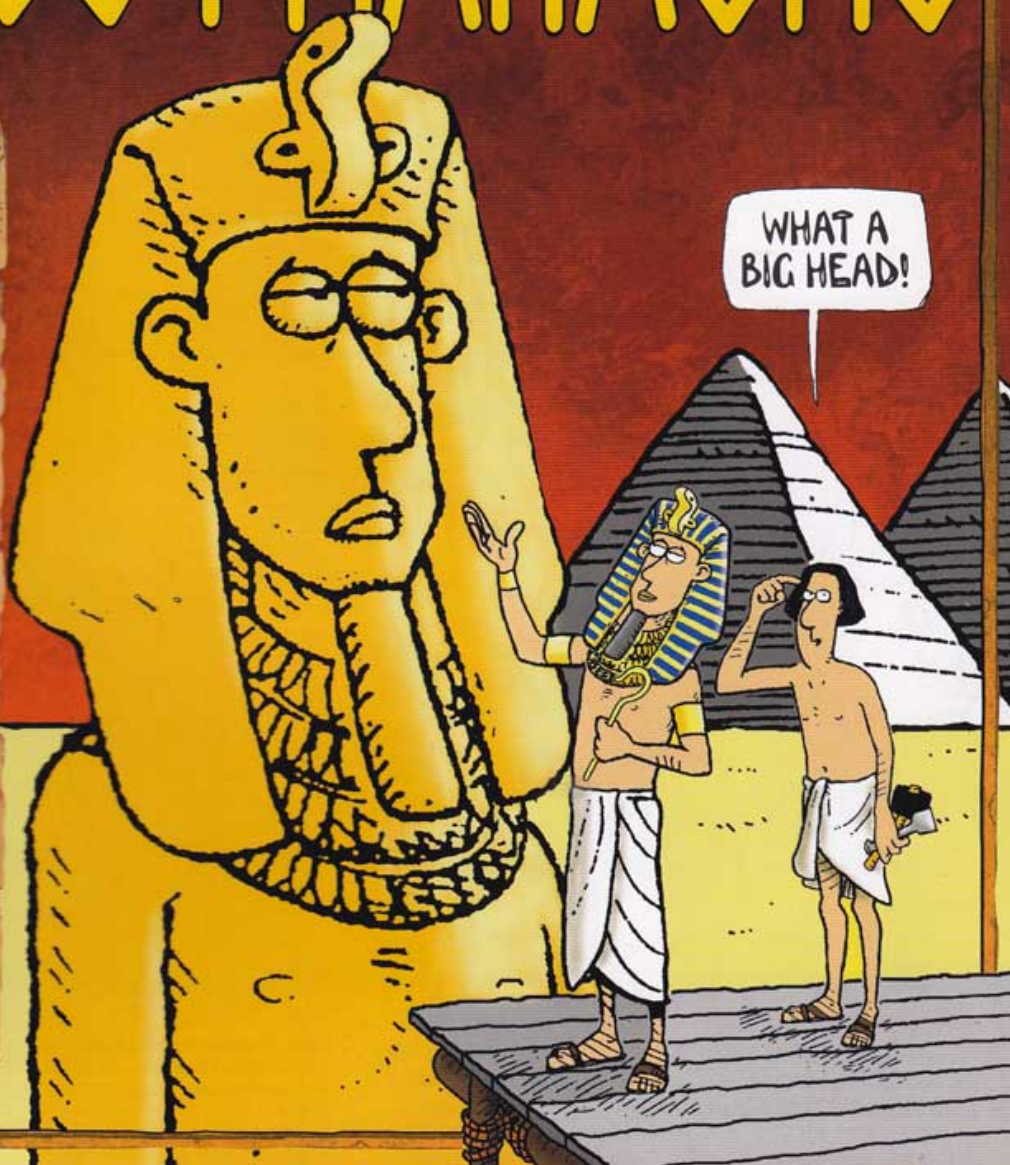
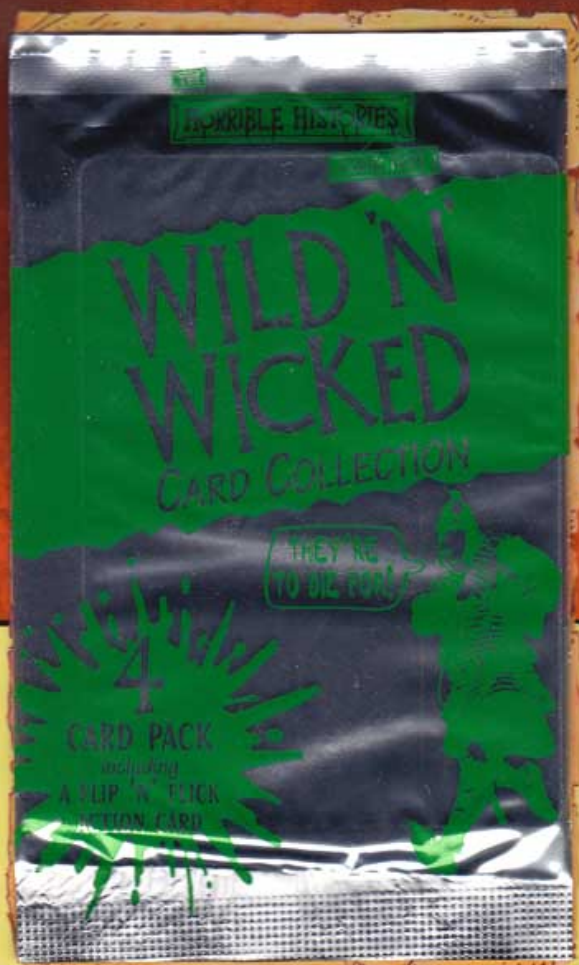
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HORRIBLE HISTORIES

THE AWESOME EGYPTIANS

COLLECTION

FABULOUS PHARAOHS



BASED ON THE BEST-SELLING BOOKS WRITTEN BY TERRY DEARY AND ILLUSTRATED BY MARTIN BROWN

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THE AWESOME EGYPTIANS

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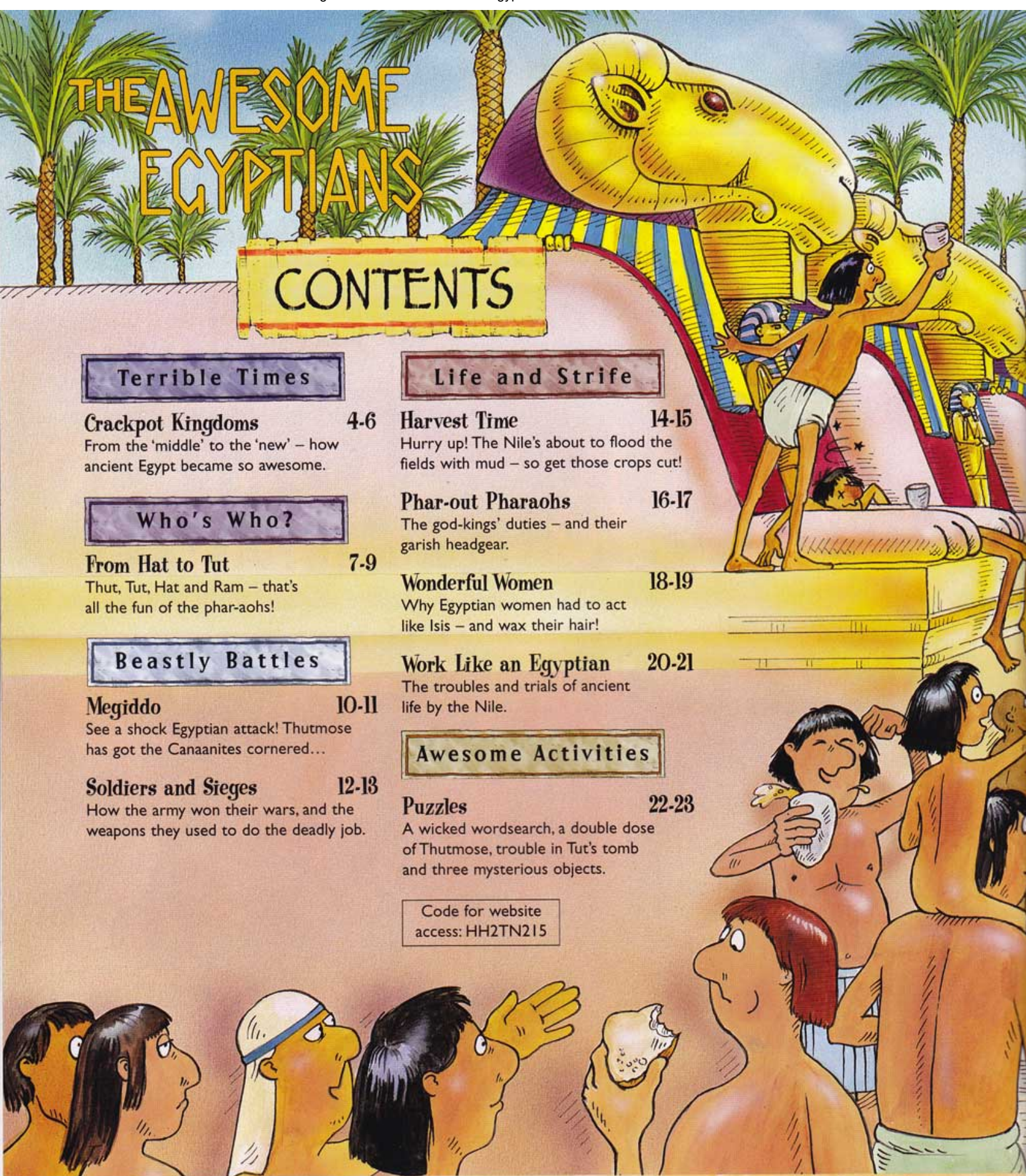
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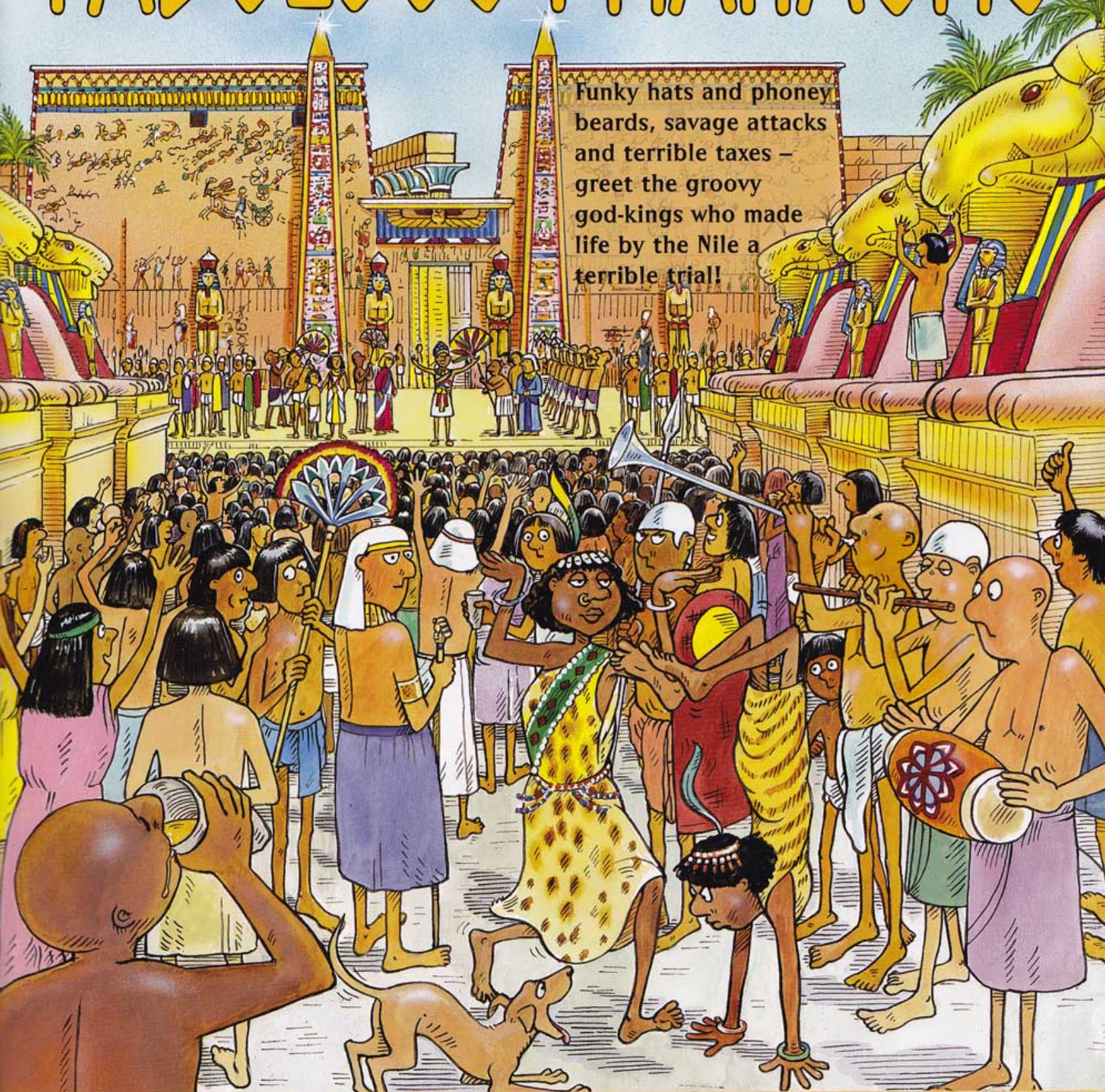
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FABULOUS PHARAOHS



Funky hats and phoney
beards, savage attacks
and terrible taxes –
greet the groovy
god-kings who made
life by the Nile a
terrible trial!

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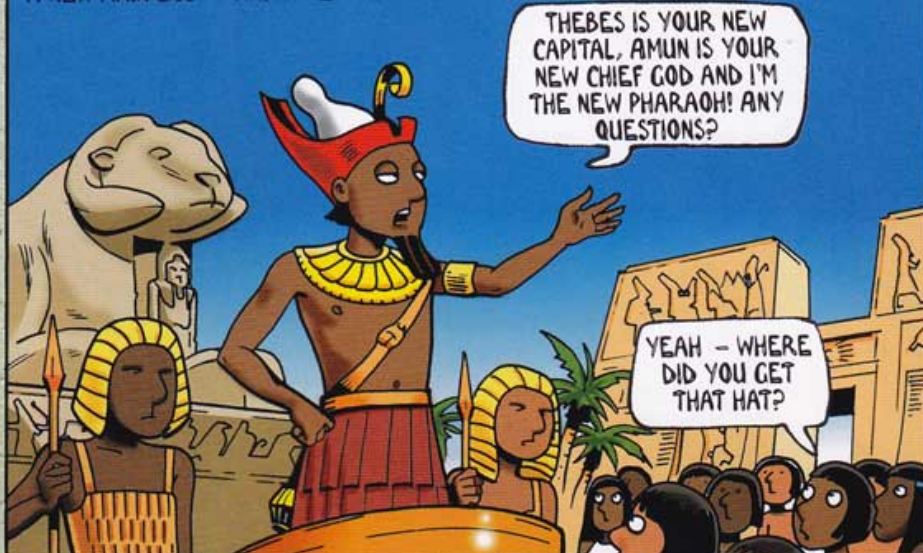
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Crackpot Kingdoms

ANCIENT EGYPT BECAME AN AMAZING EMPIRE WITH MASSIVE MONUMENTS TO MATCH – BUT IT WASN'T ALL EASY. THE DEMI-GOD SQUAD CALLED THE PHAROAHS HAD TO FIGHT TO KEEP IT ALL TOGETHER – OR WATCH IT FALL APART. IT'S A STORY OF BATTLES AND BEER!

WHEN EGYPT'S OLD KINGDOM FELL APART, LOCAL LORDS FOUGHT AMONG THEMSELVES TO SEE WHO WOULD BECOME PHARAOH. THEN FAMINE STRUCK AND THE PEASANTS WERE STARVING TO DEATH. LUCKILY, A NEW KING CAME ON THE SCENE...

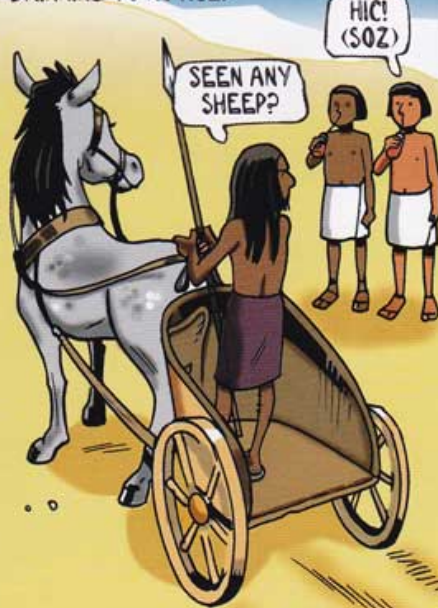
THE MIGHTY MENTUHOTEP II REUNITED EGYPT AND THE TIME KNOWN AS THE MIDDLE KINGDOM BEGAN. MENTU DECLARED THAT EGYPT HAD A NEW CAPITAL CITY, A NEW MAIN GOD – AND A NEW PHARAOH.



THE MIDDLE KINGDOM WAS A GREAT TIME FOR EGYPT. THE PHAROAHS WON WARS AND KEPT THE PEASANTS BUSY BUILDING FORTRESSES AND MIGHTY MONUMENTS. IT WAS OKAY FOR THE PEASANTS, THOUGH – THEY GOT PAID PARTLY IN BEER!



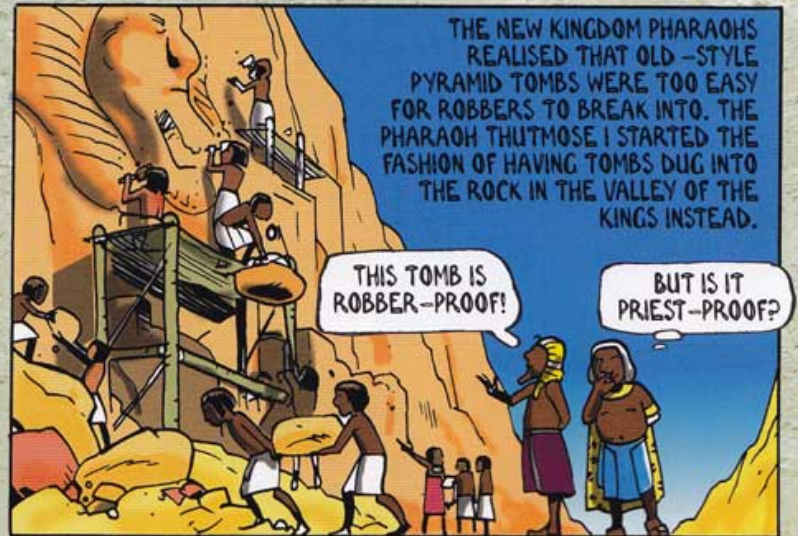
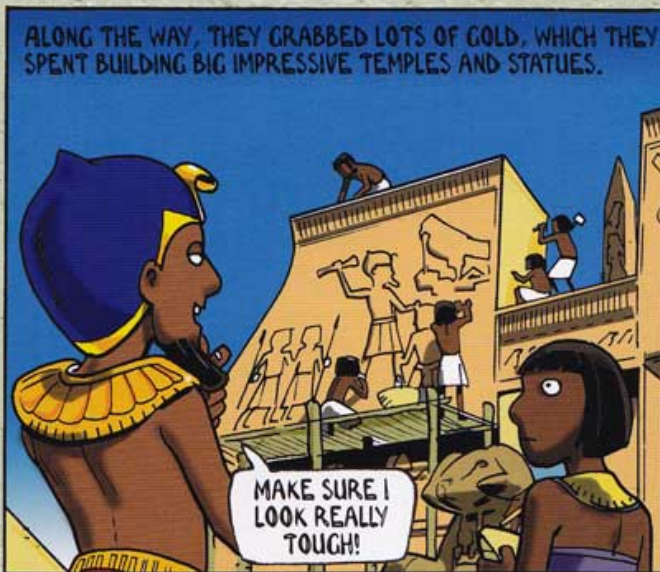
THE MIDDLE KINGDOM CAME TO AN END WHEN THE CHARIOT-RIDING HYKSOS OR 'SHEPHERD KINGS'* ROLLED INTO EGYPT AND TOOK OVER THE NORTH BIT. MAYBE THE EGYPTIANS WERE TOO BUSY DRINKING TO NOTICE?



*THE EGYPTIANS CALLED THEM 'SHEPHERD KINGS' COS THEY KEPT SHEEP INSTEAD OF GROWING GRAIN.

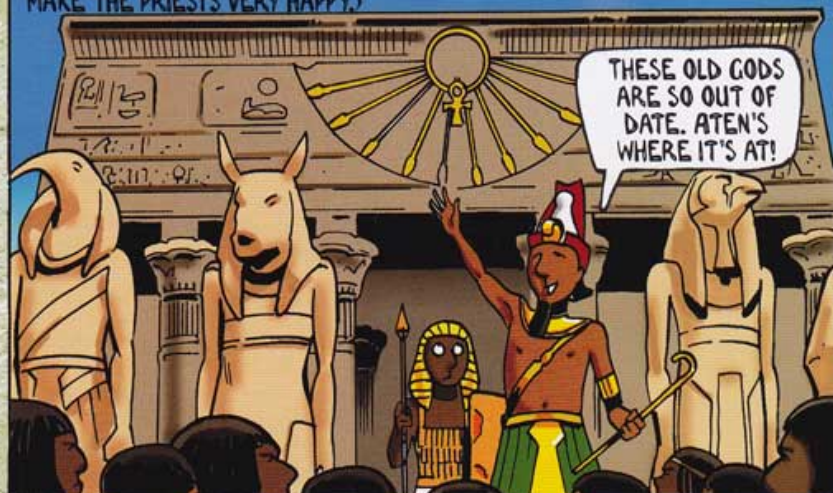
THE HYKSOS DIDN'T RULE FOR LONG THOUGH. THE EGYPTIANS BUILT THEIR OWN CHARIOTS AND USED THEM TO DRIVE THE 'SHEPHERD KINGS' OUT.





Terrible Times

WHEN TOUGH-NUT THUT DIED, HIS SON AKHENATEN BECAME PHARAOH. HE DECIDED TO GET RID OF EGYPT'S OLD GODS, LIKE HORUS AND AMUN. INSTEAD, HE DECLARED THAT THE SUN-DISC ATEN WAS THE ONLY GOD. (THIS DIDN'T MAKE THE PRIESTS VERY HAPPY.)



THE NEXT-BUT-ONE PHARAOH, TUTANKHAMUN, GOT RID OF THE ATEN RELIGION AND MADE AMUN THE HEAD GOD AGAIN. (TUT BECAME FAMOUS WHEN HIS TOMB WAS DISCOVERED IN THE 20TH CENTURY. IT WAS THE ONLY PHARAOH'S TOMB THAT HADN'T ALREADY HAD ITS TREASURES PINCHED!)



ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN PHARAOHS OF ALL WAS RAMESSES II. THIS WAS BECAUSE HE BUILT DOZENS OF TEMPLES AND STATUES DEDICATED TO... HIMSELF!



THE NEW KINGDOM SOON GOT INTO TROUBLE. THE PRIESTS OF AMUN GOT TOO POWERFUL AND STARTED TO CHALLENGE THE POWER OF THE PHARAOHS. WHILE THE PHARAOHS AND THE PRIESTS BICKERED, TRIBES FROM OTHER PARTS OF AFRICA - LIBYA AND KUSH - INVADDED EGYPT. THE NEW KINGDOM COLLAPSED! IT BROKE UP INTO LOTS OF QUARRELLING KINGDOMS.



WEAK NATIVE RULERS AND FOREIGN CONQUERORS CAME AND WENT UNTIL EGYPT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GREEK ALEXANDER THE GREAT. IT WAS RULED BY THE GREEK PTOLEMY FAMILY FOR THE NEXT 300 YEARS.



THE LAST PTOLEMY WAS THE FAB AND FAMOUS CLEOPATRA. SMART CLEO MADE ONE BIG MISTAKE - GETTING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROMAN EMPEROR AUGUSTUS. CLEO KILLED HERSELF, ROME CONQUERED EGYPT - AND THAT WAS THE END OF THE PHARAOHS!



From Hat to Tut

Egypt's kings liked to think they were supreme beings. Supreme big-heads, more like! From girl-power to god-power, zany religions to zits, here are some of the strangest of them all.

HATSHEPSUT

BEHOLD...
HATSHEPSUT

BLESS
YOU!



Egyptians, who preferred their pharaohs to be fellas. But it wasn't too obvious. Hat had to wear a false beard – but most

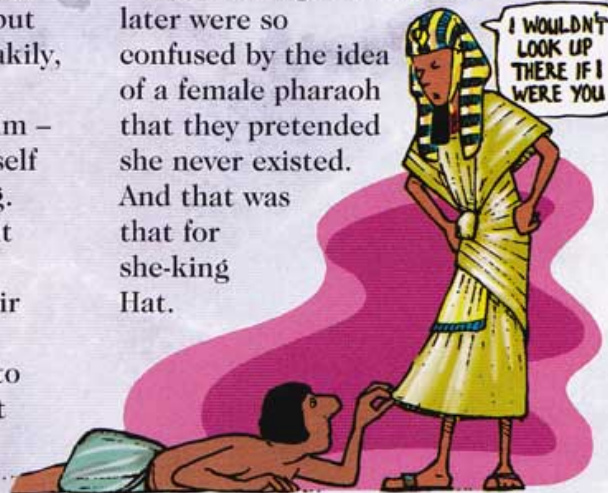
Hat was one funny pharaoh. She was a wife of her half-brother, Thutmose II.

That's odd enough, but when Thut II died, a son of one of Thut's other wives took over. At first Hat helped the young Thut III rule – but gradually, sneakily, Hat ruled alongside him – and set herself up as a king. This was a bit weird for the

pharaohs wore fake face-fur anyway. And the pharaoh's robes fitted her rather nicely, too.

For a lady whose name sounds like a sneeze, Hatshepsut made a surprisingly cool king. She sent traders and explorers to grab exotic goodies. She built mega monuments all over Egypt (with her name on, of course!).

But the kings that came later were so confused by the idea of a female pharaoh that they pretended she never existed. And that was that for she-king Hat.



Did you know?



The ancient Egyptians had no word for 'queen' – even though they were ruled by a few! The first one, Nitocris, murdered some posh plotters and then killed herself. Another queen, Sobekneferu, is known only from a handful of headless statues. Wonder what she looked like? Well, she was named after Sobek, the crocodile god – so maybe she had big teeth!

THUTMOSE III

Thut was...

an expert horserider and an incredibly accurate archer, too.

awesomely powerful and he was supposed to be able to shoot an arrow through a chunk of copper three fingers thick!

a deadly general and he clobbered the Canaanites (a people from lands north of Egypt) at the Battle of Megiddo. (Turn to page 10 to see how!)



Three cheers for Thutmose III – he was the utmost! Most pharaohs spent their lives trying to convince everyone they were brilliant – but Thut really WAS brilliant.

As soon as his meddling stepmum Hat died, Thut the Third started scratching Hat's name off Egypt's monuments. (Either he hated Hattie or he found the whole woman-king thing a bit batty.) Apart from this bit of vandalism, Thut turned out to be an all-round superhero.



AKHENATEN

Akhenaten (say *ark-en-art-en*) was the odd-bod man-god of ancient Egypt. He was originally named Amenhotep IV, but he called himself Akhenaten instead – after the sun god Aten, who he thought was the best. He was a *real* sun-lover! Akh wanted everyone to worship Aten. He even built a new capital city for Egypt and called it Akhetaten, too!

But Akh spent so much time worshipping Aten that he forgot to defend Egypt against her enemies. So maybe he wasn't paying 'Aten'-tion after all? (Groan!)



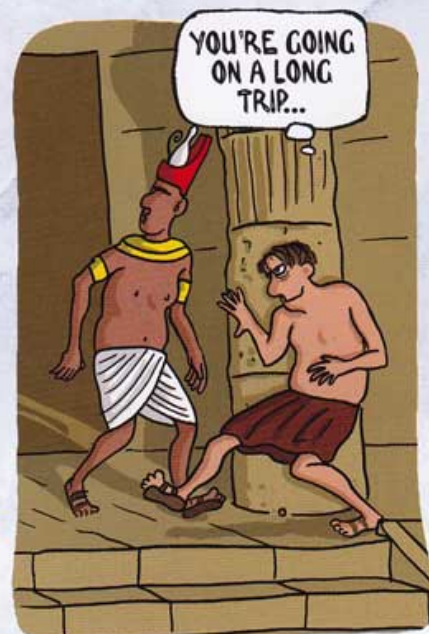
Puckered pose

Akhenaten messed around with another old way. Pharaohs were supposed to be superhuman, so artists showed them looking perfect. But Akh had himself pictured being horribly human – kissing his kids and holding hands with his wife.

Akhenaten had to go. And he went. He died suddenly and mysteriously. His Uncle Ay (say 'eye') may have had something to do with it. (Maybe he arranged for Akh to have a nasty 'akh-cident'?) Ay made sure that the next pharaoh would be much easier to handle, by choosing a young boy (the pharaoh's brother) – Tutankhamun.



DAFT DEEDS In his fifth year as ruler, Akh did his battiest things – like changing his name and the capital city. He got so active about Aten that he had the names of the old gods, especially Amun the Unknowable, scraped off the temple walls. But Egyptians had worshipped Amun for centuries – he was the official god of Egypt! The people weren't going to forget about their fave god just because Akh had got busy with a chisel.

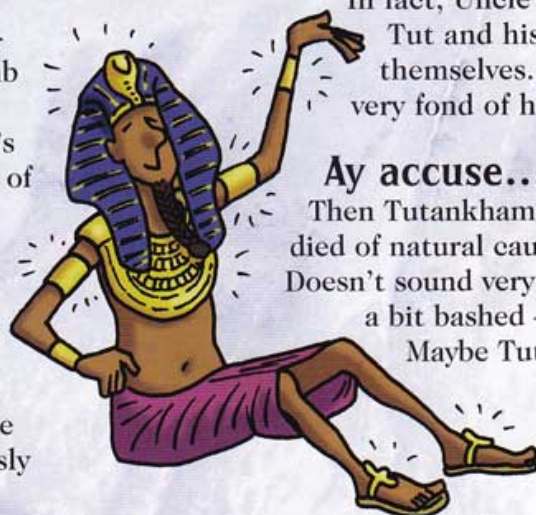


TUTANKHAMUN

Tutankhamun did away with Akhenaten's cult of Aten (hooray!), but he didn't really get the chance to do much else (boo!). To be honest, his biggest claim to fame is the treasure in his tomb, which remained untouched by grave-robbers for centuries. When the tomb was discovered in 1922, his brilliant burial-hoard was put on display. Tut's loot was really beaut! It became one of the top attractions in the world.

Golden gifts

And no wonder. Cow-shaped couches, toy boats, a chariot, even a packed lunch – you name it, they'd packed it for Tut's trip to the afterlife. Not to mention his famously stunning mummy mask.



Carefree pharaoh

Tut was only nine when Ay helped make him king, so he couldn't sort out Egypt's problems by himself. In fact, Uncle Ay ran the country while young Tut and his wife Ankhesenamun enjoyed themselves. They played games and were very fond of hunting.

Ay accuse...

Then Tutankhamun died. How? He could have died of natural causes... but he was only 18. Doesn't sound very natural, does it? His skull looks a bit bashed – so maybe he was murdered. Maybe Tut had decided it was time to take over from Uncle Ay... and maybe evil Ay didn't want to let go of the power he'd enjoyed for nearly ten years.

ENGAGED TO GRANDAD!

Now that Tut was gone, Ay had to act quickly to hold on to his power. The best way to do this was to marry Tutankhamun's widow Ankhesenamun. But she was his grand-daughter.

WEDDING WOES

Imagine how potty for power you'd have to be to marry a grandchild. Unlucky Ankh didn't like the idea of marrying Ay one little bit. Would you? Can you imagine anything so horrid as having to get hitched to your evil grandad – who might have murdered your man? But what could she do? What would *you* have done?

1. Try to marry a foreign prince who would become the new king of Egypt? It might make you

unpopular, but at least it would keep Gramps at bay!

2. Poison yourself? You couldn't be wed – you'd be dead.

3. Marry your gross grandad? You'd be a wrinkly's wife, but at least you'd still be queen.

4. Run away?

HITTITE HIT

Anxious Ankh chose 1. She offered to marry a prince of the Hittites – even though the Hittites were Egypt's enemies! But the prince never arrived – he was murdered on the way. Guess who arranged that? Ay ay! So unlucky Ankh had to marry Grandad Ay after all. She had to say 'Ay do'!



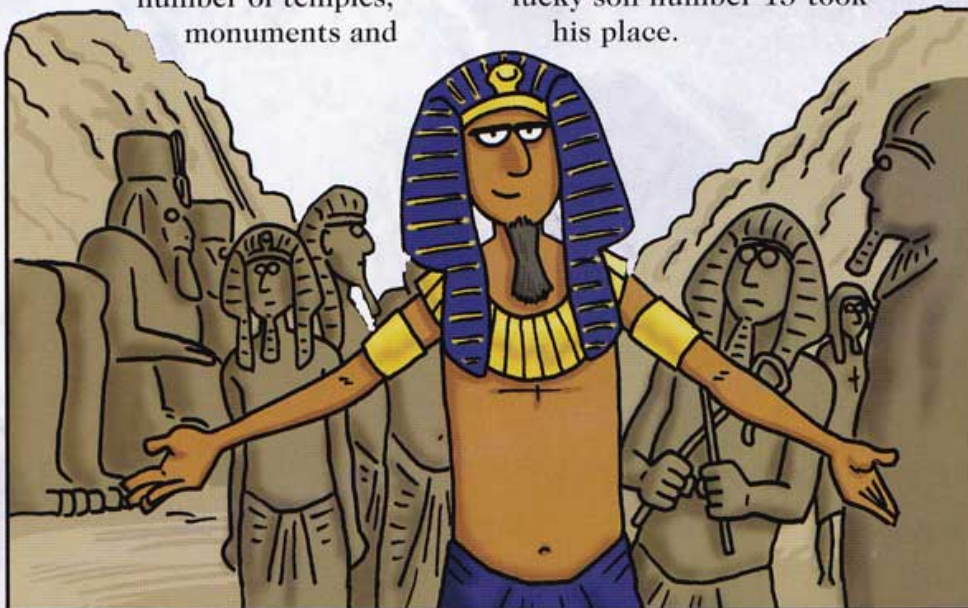
RAMESSES II

Ruler of Egypt for a record 66 years, dad of more than 160 children, defeater of the Hittites at Qadesh... no wonder Ram was known as 'Rameses the Great'.

And how he loved it. This guy really, REALLY worshipped himself. Not only did the big-head go around putting up a record number of temples, monuments and

gigantic statues showing himself as a god, he also signed his name on the monuments of earlier rulers. That's like writing your name on someone else's homework. Cheat!

Ram's reign was so long that he kept his many sons waiting. It was quite a queue! Eventually, lucky son number 13 took his place.



Foul Facts



Rameses II had rotten spots! How do we know? Explorers discovered Ram's mummy and several others in 1881. When modern scientists peeled the bandages from the pharaoh's face, they found that his skin had been well preserved. So well preserved, in fact, that they they could 'spot' all his zits! Poor Rameses may have thought he looked like a god, but he had a bad case of blocked pores. The big-head had a blackhead problem!



Megiddo

Pharaoh Thutmose III caught the Canaanites completely by surprise. They were camped outside the walled city of Megiddo. It was soon a case of climb or be clobbered...

The fleeing Canaanites left everything in their camp behind – so the Egyptian soldiers helped themselves.

The Egyptian army used skilled archers from Nubia, a land on the Upper Nile they called 'the Land of the Bow'. The archers shot arrows at the defenders of Megiddo's walls. It must have been 'arrowing'!

IS THIS MY COLOUR?

LET ME GIVE YOU A HAND

Egyptian soldiers had a hideous habit – they hacked off the right hand of each enemy's corpse to prove how many men they'd massacred. Give 'em a hand for sheer horridness!

When Thut's army attacked, the people of Megiddo shut the gates of their city tight. But that meant they'd locked out their own army! Canaanite commanders had to be hauled over the walls. (What a drag!) Their soldiers were done for...

Some of Thut's men used the latest swords – bronze and viciously curved. Thut liked to be on the sharp end of weapons technology!

OPEN UP FOR PHARAOH THUT!

Attacking the walls of Megiddo was a tough call – ladders were too short to get over them, never mind how dangerous they were in the first place! There was nothing for it but to make sure that no one could get in or out and then wait for the city's food to run out. The battle turned into a siege.

Any Canaanites trapped outside the city walls just didn't stand a chance.

I FEEL WHEEL-Y AWFUL

Soldiers and Sieges

Pharaohs liked fighting, and empires need armies, so Egyptian soldiers were always busy. At least a siege gave them a chance for rest!

Megiddo was just one of Thut's victories. He'd soon made sure that Egypt was the most powerful country in the land. And he knew how to hang on to that power when he won it. Thut was smart. In fact, the way he got to Megiddo in the first place shows just what a cunning king he was.

Thut's the Way to Do It



Megiddo was on the other side of some mighty mountains. Thut had a choice. Lead his army round them – or go through them on a dangerously narrow pass. Thut's generals didn't want the rocky route – they thought they'd get ambushed, and they wanted an easy walk. But Thut, being a pharaoh and all-round clever-clogs, said:

As I am the beloved of Ra... I will go on the narrow road. Let those who will go on the roads you have mentioned: and let anyone who will follow my majesty.



Would you risk the wrath of a full-of-himself pharaoh? Uh-uh. The generals fell in line behind Thut as he led his army straight through the mountains. It took them three days, marching single file. But it worked – because it was the last thing the enemy expected. And that's how Thut caught the Canaanites by surprise.

Now Thut's Clever

The siege of the city lasted for seven months. Megiddo gave up when there was no food left. But Thut didn't kill its leaders. This fair old pharaoh spared their lives. He knew that if he let them live, they'd tell any other troublesome types that Thut was one hard nut. Now Thut's smart.

Djehuty's Duty

While Thut had Megiddo under siege, he sent his general, Djehuty, to attack another uppity town nearby – Joppa (modern-day Jaffa in Israel). Like the folks at Megiddo, the people of Joppa shut themselves inside their city walls once they'd been attacked. Djehuty wasn't going to settle for a seven-month siege! The stories say that Djehuty was as cunning as his master – because he ended the siege in a very clever way.

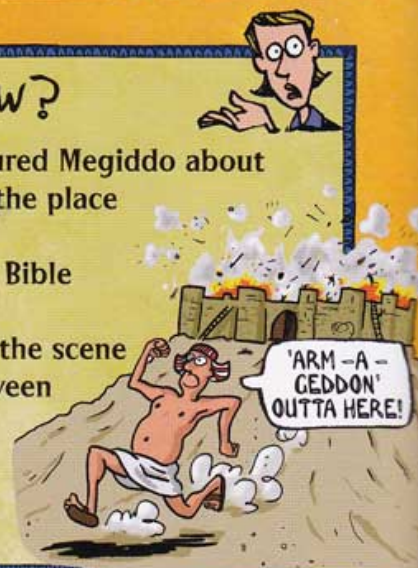
He got two hundred of his soldiers to wrap themselves up in sacks. He sent these parcels of powerful people to the city gates, pretending that they were a delivery for the prince of Joppa. The gullible Joppans let in their prince's shopping – and Thut's soldiers jumped out and took the city.

Of course this probably isn't true – but it's a good story. It might actually be where the story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves comes from.



Did you know?

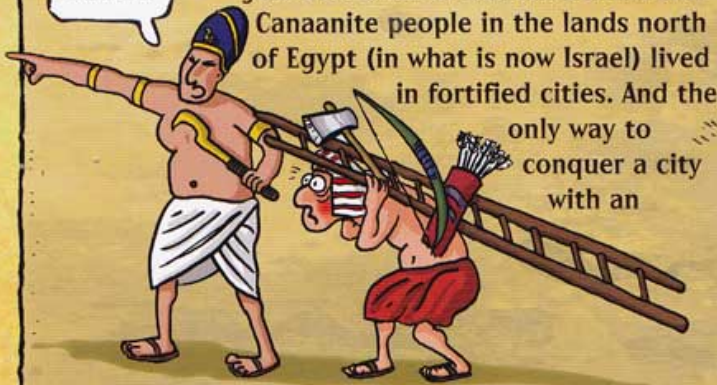
The Hebrews who captured Megiddo about 3000 years ago called the place 'Har Megiddo' – Hill of Megiddo. It says in the Bible that Har Megiddo – or 'Armageddon' – will be the scene of a mighty battle between the forces of God and the armies of evil just before the end of the world. Yikes!



Soldiering On

Don't get the idea that pharaohs were always seeking sieges. Their armies preferred to fight on an open battlefield. Sieges needed special equipment – ladders, towers, and axes to attack city gates. (And a

CHARGE!



good book to pass the time, maybe?) It was just that a lot of the Palestinian and Canaanite people in the lands north of Egypt (in what is now Israel) lived in fortified cities. And the only way to conquer a city with an enormous wall is to surround it and wait till its food runs out. (Most fort towns, like Megiddo, had deep wells inside the walls – so water wasn't a worry.)

Nuisance neighbours

When they weren't attacking, the Egyptian armies had to defend their land – from bandits who wanted to pinch their cattle, from tribes like the 'Sea People' who had lost their own land, and from other nations like the Hittites who wanted Egypt's wealth. Phew!

Aaargh... Megiddo

The soil around Megiddo should be revoltingly dark red. (It isn't, but that's not the point!) Why? Because it's been soaked in the blood of many ancient battles. Assyrian, Egyptian, Israelite, Phoenician, Greek and Roman armies have all bashed and slashed here. Why the nasty past? Because this city stood on a vital route between Africa and the Near East. So if you controlled Megiddo, you controlled the trade.

In World War One the Brits and Turks got in on the gory act, too. A British commander called

Edmund Allenby copied Thut's tactic. He marched his troops through the same mountain pass to defeat a unit of Ottoman Turks. He must have paid attention to his history lessons at school – what a soldiery swot!



EGYPTIAN ARMY EQUIPMENT TEST

An Egyptian scribe wrote this about a soldier's life: 'The common soldier has many, many officers all telling him what to do. The officers say things like, "Get the men to work!" So the common soldier is woken after just an hour's sleep and worked until sunset. He is always hungry. He is like a dead man and yet he lives.' Sounds a bit like going to school, doesn't it?

But what were their lives really like? Test yourself – are you tough enough to kill a Canaanite or nobble a Nubian?

There is one wrong answer in each of these lists of Egyptian army gear. See if you're sharp enough to pick it out!



1 A soldier's weapons were...
a stone-headed club, a spear, a bronze axe, a poison-dart blower.

2 A common soldier protected himself with...
a shield, a mop of thick hair, a helmet, a linen apron.



3 When soldiers weren't at war they had to work as...
policemen, messengers, palace guards, firemen.

4 A soldier's chariot had... tyres, weapon-racks, doors, two horses.



5 An Egyptian army travelled with... laundry women, weapon-makers, cooks, writers.

Answers on page 22.

Harvest Time

Farmers on the banks of the River Nile had to race against time to gather their harvest before the mighty river flooded again. There were ditches to be dug – and taxes to be paid...



THAT FARMER'S FIELDS
WILL BE COVERED IN MUD
SOON – LUCKY BLOKE!

Castor plants were
grown for their
beans which were
crushed to make
castor oil.
Unfortunately the
beans smelled
terrible!

The most important
job before the Nile
flooded was to clear
out the drainage
ditches. This was to
make sure that the
water – and the juicy
flood-mud – ended up
where it was needed.

Before the wheat
could be harvested,
the pharaoh's official
decided how much of
it had to be paid as
tax to the pharaoh.
Bet that didn't feel
very 'phair'-oh!

SPUT!

I'LL TEACH YOU TO
MAKE A MONKEY
OUTTA ME!

Farmers picked dates
by remote control –
using specially trained
monkeys. This one
seems to have a taste
for them – he's made
a date with trouble!

OOOPS...

When the flood was over,
lever and bucket devices
called 'shadufs' were used
to shift water to the fields.
They are still used today.

The Nile wasn't just full of silt – there were some fine fish in there too! Nile perch grew to be enormous – the size of a man! Careful with that catch...

The unharvested wheat had to be protected from hungry birds. After all, it could be some of the pharaoh's portion that bird has got in its beak!

The wheat was separated by 'winnowing' – throwing it into the air so that the light stuff (chaff) got blown away.

ALL TAKE THAT FIELD, LOT OF CASTOR OIL – OH, AND THROW IN A BOX OF DATES

IS HE FROM THE INLAND 'RIVER-NEW'?

Believe it or not, getting a cow to trample on the wheat was a good way of separating grain from its husks.

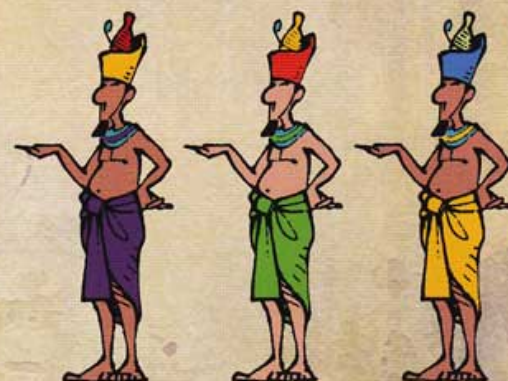
The granary was like a bank – it held all a peasant's wealth! So someone would have to keep guard over it, just in case.

Barley, another Nile crop, was used to brew beer. Looks like one peasant has already helped himself!

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE HARD WORK... AND THIS IS NOTHING LIKE HARD WORK... HIC!

Phar-out Pharaohs

Half-king, half-god and fully fearsome, the pharaohs ruled Egypt for over three thousand years. They were cruel and they were crazy, but they always did it in style!



The people of the Nile could usually grow enough food to live – but they were always worried that one year the Nile would let them down and not flood at all... and so they'd all starve. So they invented gods and prayed that the gods would make the Nile flood. Then along came some really clever people who said, 'Actually, we are those

gods you pray to! So give us lots of food, build us palaces, worship us and we'll look after you!' These really clever people became known as 'pharaohs' – probably because they had a 'fair-old' life.

Peasants had to pay them 'tributes' of food and gifts – a bit like modern-day taxes. Oh, and they had to build them pyramids in their spare time.

FOUR FRIGHTFUL FUNCTIONS OF A FABULOUS PHARAOH

The life of a pharaoh isn't all fun and games. If you want to be a pharaoh, you have some work to do. As a king, here are some of your duties...



1. The Heb-sed festival

Are you fit? The king has to prove his fitness by running around a fixed course. This is usually held after the king has ruled for 30 years. This terrible trial is held at the Heb-sed festival.

2. Government leader

An important duty is to keep the two parts of Egypt together – Upper and Lower Egypt. Feeling a bit overwhelmed? Don't worry, you have lots of officials to help you run the country. (Some of them might even try to run you!) They will also go round collecting your taxes for you.

3. Awesome army leader

Carvings on most Egyptian monuments show the king as a conqueror. But what if you lose a battle? Don't worry, you can still say you won! Ramesses II's famous victory over the Hittites at the Battle of Qadesh was actually more of a draw. Ram even ended up having to marry a couple of Hittite princesses to keep his enemies quiet. That didn't stop him having a massive monument carved specially to celebrate his daring deeds!



Oh Pharaoh it isn't fair-o

They get the best food that there is on earth,
They're treated like gods from the day of their birth...
Pharaohs.



They live in a palace all graceful and tall,
While their servants slave on they do no work at all...
Pharaohs.

Their graves are those pyramids up to the sky,
They have a fine afterlife, they never die... Pharaohs.

But who builds the pyramids?
Who sweats and slaves?
Who works... then ends in a
dusty old grave? ...the peasants!

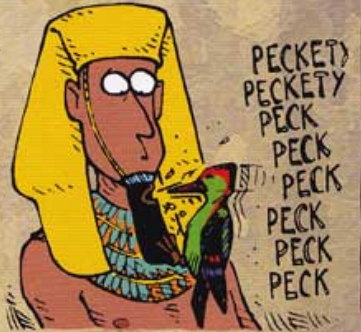


Pharaoh Fashion

Egyptian god-kings had to look the part!
Here's what the best-dressed pharaohs wore.

Fake Beards...

The pharaoh was the top priest in Egypt – and priests weren't supposed to have any hair on their faces or bodies. But the king had to show that he was really grown-up by having a beard. How do you have a beard if you have no hair? Wear a false one of course!



Made of wood or woven plant fibre, a pharaoh's false beard was hung on wires from a band around his brow. When he died, he was given a godly beard – one that was plaited and turned up at the end.

and Funny Hats

The pharaohs had a lot of different headdresses which they wore on special occasions.

Crown Quiz

Can you match the titles of these crazy crowns with their pictures? There are some hatty hints...

1. Crown of Upper Egypt (CLUE: get it white!)
2. Crown of Lower Egypt (CLUE: red-y yet?)
3. Nemes Headcloth (CLUE: you'll be hooked)
4. Crown of All Egypt (CLUE: double trouble)
5. Atef Crown (CLUE: feather-brain)
6. War Crown (CLUE: bad and blue)



4. Religious leader

Remember you are not just a king – you are also a god. You're not likely to forget! Every year there's a festival to celebrate your godliness. It's quite a party, with loads of free beer and cakes! (That's what's happening on pages 2 and 3.) You have to make offerings to the other gods every morning. This is to ask the sun to rise. If you don't then the sun won't rise and the world will end! One of your special powers is command over the great River Nile. Each year you perform the ceremony to make the river rise and flood the land. Just remember to tell it to stop, too!

Wonderful Women

Want to be an absolutely fabulous lady, Nile-style? Check out our advice on marriage, make-up... and more!

Some Egyptian women got to run the country or be a priest, but most of them had a tough time of it. After all, they had a lot to live up to!

How to be wonderful

The Egyptians had a clear idea of what made a wonderful woman – the goddess Isis. She...

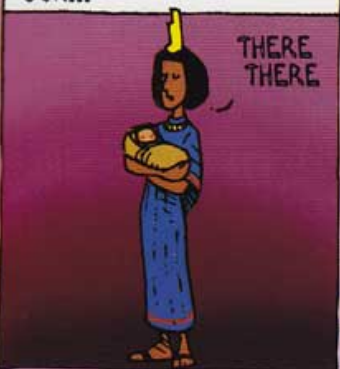
...RAN THE COUNTRY AFTER HER HUSBAND OSIRIS WAS MURDERED...



...SAILED THE SEAS TO RECOVER HIS BODY...



...PROTECTED HIS INFANT SON...



...AND FOUND A WAY TO BRING HIM BACK TO LIFE.



Foul Facts

To find out if they were going to have a baby, Egyptian women peed on some barley and emmer (two types of seeds) and waited to see which grew. Barley meant a 'wee' boy, and emmer a 'wee' girl. If neither grew, it meant 'no kids yet'. Amazingly, it worked!

How to be fairly wonderful

If being like Isis was too difficult then you could be a fairly wonderful woman by...

- 1 staying at home and obeying your parents until you were 12 years old and old enough to marry
- 2 marrying someone suitable – someone mum and dad approved of
- 3 obeying your husband
- 4 sharing your husband with several other wives
- 5 giving your husband lots of children – six or seven were not unusual.

THANKS A BUNCH!

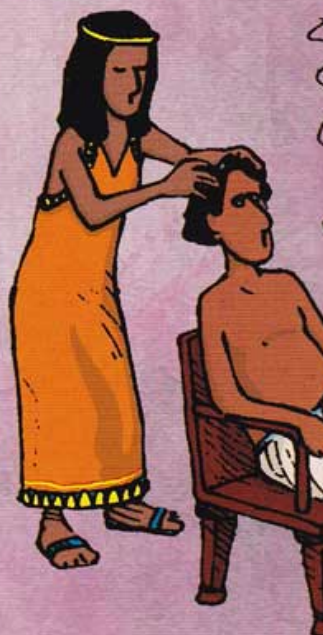


How to be normal

Not many Egyptian women managed to be quite so perfect. In fact...

Girls often married for love rather than have their parents choose a husband. It was common to marry someone in the family such as an uncle or a cousin.

CHIEF WIFE



A Greek visitor, Herodotus, wrote that Egyptian women were not as obedient as he felt they should be. He complained they were much too independent!

HOW TO BE A BEAUTIFUL EGYPTIAN WOMAN

Egyptian women were proud of their appearance and loved to be fashionable.

If the Egyptians had a book of beauty tips, they might have told you to...

1 Bathe often. Purify the water with natron – the salt used to preserve mummies!

2 Have a massage. A servant will give you a massage – if you're lucky enough to have a servant, that is.



3 Use face make-up. Brighten your face with blusher, and enliven your lips with lipstick made out of red iron oxides.

4 Use eye make-up. Take the lead ore, galena, to make a grey-black eye-liner and use it to give an almond shape to the eye. Pluck your eyebrows. Silver tweezers are the best – if you can afford them, of course.

5 Use nail colour. Mix up some henna to give a red tint to the nails – and it can also be used to colour the palms of your hands and the soles of your feet.



I CAN'T GET AWAY WITH ANYTHING!...I ALWAYS GET CAUGHT RED HANDED!

Girls with richer parents would leave home and go to school and learn to read and write.

An Egyptian man could have as many wives as he liked but he had to be able to keep them all in comfort. The chief wife was the equal of her husband and her first son would get his wealth when he died – the chief wife would get his household goods.

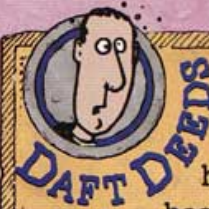
ASSISTANT CHIEF WIFE

WIFE NO. 1

WIFE NO. 2

TRAINEE WIFE

Girls often had their first baby when they were just 12 or 13 years old. Women gave birth kneeling on special bricks. Childbirth was a dangerous time because of the high risk of infection. It was common for a mother or baby to die. A woman had to hope that the goddess of childbirth, Tawaret, would keep away evil spirits. Tawaret should have been able to manage that – she was a ferocious, pregnant hippo!



Egyptians cropped their hair short because of the

heat. But rich Egyptians wore wigs on important occasions. Then on top of the wig they might wear a white cone of gloopy wax. The wax was mixed with perfume. As the event wore on, the wax melted, the perfume was released... and the wax ran all over their wig.



Work Like an Egyptian

Want to live like an ancient Egyptian? Pharaohs lived in luxury, but everyone else had to work hard – even the swotty scribes.

Most Egyptians lived in houses built of mud bricks. That's not all that horrible. The mud was free and the bricks were baked rock hard by the hot summer sun. Mud houses could last for hundreds of years – and some Egyptians still build their homes with mud today. Egyptians had very little furniture, but that didn't matter because they spent so much of the time outdoors.



The ancient Egyptians wore very few clothes. Kids and poor people wore nothing. But luckily they lived in a very warm, dry country, so walking around with no clothes was an obvious thing to do. The message is: if you live in the mud, go around in the nud!

Did you know?



Ancient Egyptian bakers ground flour with sand to make it finer. Trouble was, the bread it made was like sandpaper – so it ground away people's teeth! Sand-wich, anyone?

Scribes described

The best job was being a scribe. Who said? The scribes! Their job was writing. A scribe was his own boss, made lots of money and paid no taxes. While reed-cutters were eaten by mosquitoes and farmers dug mud, scribes just had to keep copying.

The tools of the trade were easy to make. A young scribe would...

- make his own pen by chewing the end of a reed to make a sort of paintbrush
- carry a few different sizes of pens by sticking them behind his ear
- use black 'ink' that was a block of soot and gum, or red soil for red ink.

Tease your Teacher with Ten Nile Truths

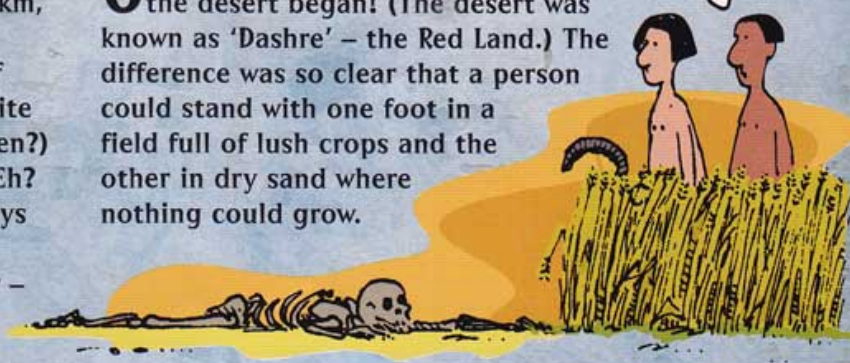
Massive, muddy and floody, the Nile was the centre of ancient Egyptian life. Your teacher will be impressed by these ten top facts (that is unless they're already in de-Nile!)

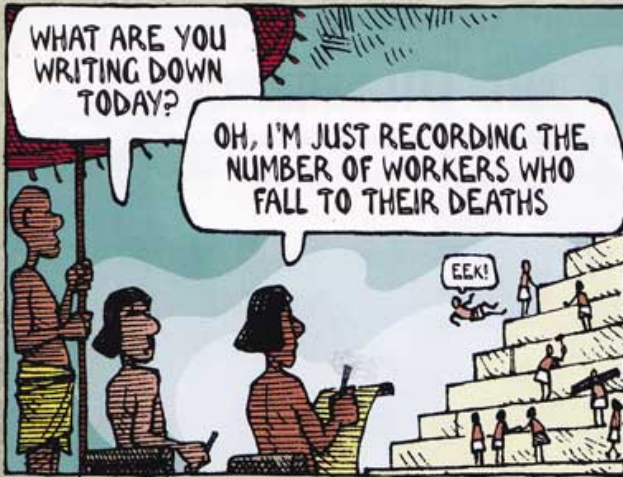
- 1** The Nile is the longest and most awesome river in the world. It stretches for more than 6740km, from East Africa to the Mediterranean.
- 2** Three rivers flow into the Nile: the Atarba of Sudan, the Blue Nile of Ethiopia and the White Nile of Uganda. (Does that make it pale blue then?)
- 3** The Nile was the main road through Egypt. Eh? How does that work? Well, most long journeys were made by boat, of course.
- 4** The Nile flooded at the same time each year – June. The waters would start to go down in October.

- 5** The floods left behind a layer of rich black mud called silt. It was like a thick liquid compost. That's why the ancient Egyptians called their country Keme – 'the Black Land'.

- 6** Where the floodwater ended, the desert began! (The desert was known as 'Dashre' – the Red Land.) The difference was so clear that a person could stand with one foot in a field full of lush crops and the other in dry sand where nothing could grow.

POOR DEVIL, HE NEARLY MADE IT





But guess what? It wasn't all ink and money. Trainees spent seven years at scribe school, copying the teacher's writing just the way you copy a friend's homework (only joking!). Discipline was strict and the teachers were awesomely stern. Just read this ancient text, called 'Advice to a Young Scribe'...

O SCRIBE DO NOT BE IDLE, OR YOU SHALL BE CURSED, DO NOT GIVE YOUR HEART TO PLEASURE OR YOU SHALL FAIL. DO NOT SPEND THE DAY IN IDLENESS OR YOU SHALL BE BEATEN. A BOY'S EAR IS ON HIS BACKSIDE AND HE LISTENS WHEN HE IS BEATEN...



Egyptian medicine was a mixture of common sense and magic.

When a government official called Khety had his skull cracked, he went to the doctor for a bit of ancient head-surgery! The doc knocked Khety out with drugs, then removed part of his damaged skull. The wound was sewn up – and Khety lived.



Some Egyptian cures were just plain wacky, though. To cure blindness you were supposed to mash up the eye of a pig with honey and red ochre and pour it into the patient's ear!

Got guts-ache? Recite this ancient Egyptian charm as you drink your medicine:

'Come, you who drive out evil things from my stomach and my limbs. He who drinks this shall be cured just as the gods above were cured.'

7 The Egyptian year was divided into three seasons based on the Nile: flood season, planting season and harvesting season.

8 Peasants had to build and repair irrigation channels each year. This was part of the tax they paid to the pharaoh. The punishment for trying to miss working on the pharaoh's projects was a beating. It was no use trying to run away because if you weren't caught then your family would be punished instead. How irrigating.

9 Guess when the Nile will flood again? Never! A vast dam (opened at Aswan in 1971) now controls the flow. But the dam has brought unexpected problems. No floods means no silt. The soil becomes tired and farmers now have to pay for chemical fertilisers to replace the nutrients that the Nile brought for free every year. Dam!

10 The Nile may have given life to Egypt, but it could also be dangerous! It was home to hungry hippos, carnivorous crocs and big dangerous fish called Nile perch. And if the river flooded too much, that could mean a wash-out for anyone who lived near the banks. Special 'Nileometers' measured how deep the floodwaters were. The depth was measured in 'ells' (an ell is about 1.5 metres). If the river flooded 18 ells or more – run like ell!



Puzzles

HOLEY HEADLINES

Which of the following words completes each of these ancient Egyptian headlines?

WRINKLY, MONEY, ELEPHANTS, GREEK, LION, WOMAN, MURDERER

1 SENSATION! PHARAOH HATSHEPSUT IS A _____

2 HORROR! IS TUTANKHAMUN VICTIM OF _____?

3 SHOCK! TUT'S WIDOW, ANKHESENAMUN, MARRIES A _____!

4 EGYPTIAN SHAME! CLEOPATRA IS A _____!

5 DESPICABLE! PSAMMETICHUS HOLDS OFF INVASION WITH _____

6 WOW! THUTMOSE III ESCAPES BEING KILLED BY _____!

7 ASTOUNDING! RAMESSES II FACES ENEMY ARMED WITH JUST A _____!

Answers

Crown Quiz on page 17

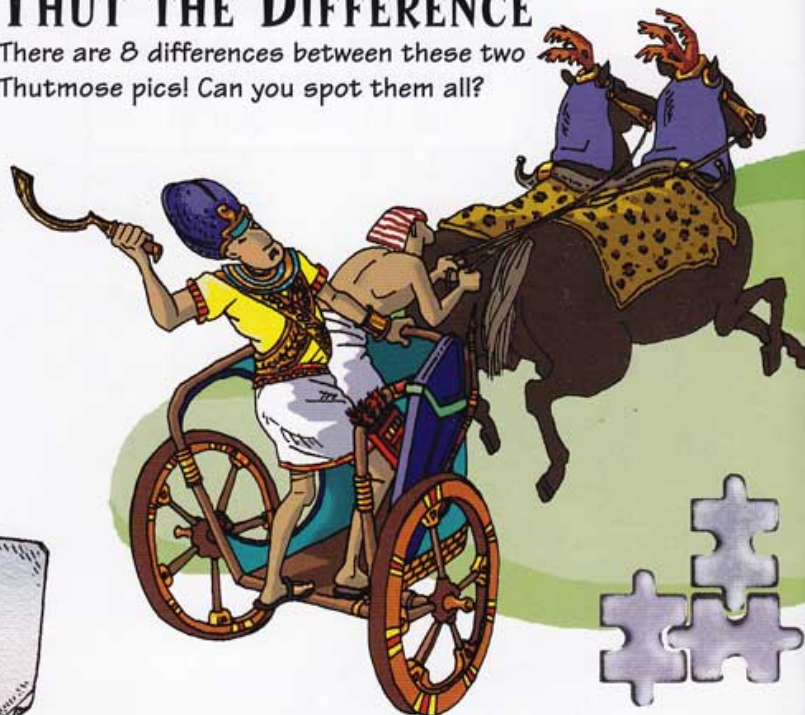
- 1 F.
- 2 A.
- 3 B. This blue and gold striped headcloth was the grooviest headgear in the pharaoh's hatbox.
- 4 C.
- 5 D. This crazy crown was white with ostrich feathers stitched on to it. It was worn on religious festivals.
- 6 E. The Khepresh was a blue cloth or leather crown decorated with gold discs, and was worn in battle or war ceremonies.

Egyptian Army Equipment Test page 13

- 1 A poison-dart blower. The main weapon was the club to beat out your enemy's brains.
- 2 A helmet. Only officers had helmets! And ordinary soldiers actually did grow their hair thick to protect their heads.
- 3 Firemen. The rest were all soldier's jobs!
- 4 Doors. They did have tyres - but they were made of leather.
- 5 Laundry women. Soldiers only wore loincloths, so they didn't need much washing done.

THUT THE DIFFERENCE

There are 8 differences between these two Thutmose pics! Can you spot them all?



TOMB TROUBLE

When archaeologist Howard Carter opened Tut's tombs in 1922, he was stunned to find so many treasures. But a few fakes have been added by mistake - which ones are they?



Wicked Wordsearch

See if you can spot eight of Egypt's rulers below. But which is the odd one out?

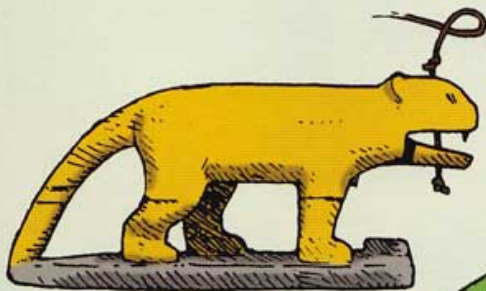
M	E	N	T	U	H	O	T	E	P	N
R	W	L	B	V	O	Y	P	D	U	A
V	A	Y	P	S	E	R	H	M	C	E
E	H	M	Z	Q	G	O	A	W	L	S
Y	G	N	E	R	S	H	P	T	E	O
O	T	D	M	S	K	T	D	U	O	M
E	J	P	V	N	S	A	V	E	P	T
W	S	U	A	P	F	E	O	L	A	U
H	A	T	S	H	E	P	S	U	T	H
B	U	X	H	I	Q	S	T	D	R	T
T	V	E	J	U	K	E	Z	F	A	I

TUTANKHAMUN
HATSHEPSUT
CLEOPATRA
THUTMOSE

AY
MENTUHOTEP
HATSHEPSUT
RAMESSES

WHAT WAS IT FOR?

Take a look at these awesome ancient objects. Can you work out what the Egyptians used them for?



- A**
- 1 a fly trap
 - 2 a toy lion
 - 3 a club



- B**
- 1 a sewing box
 - 2 a decoy duck (for hunting)
 - 3 a face-cream holder



- C**
- 1 a fan
 - 2 flyswatters
 - 3 bone clappers or castanets



- D**
- 1 a pipe
 - 2 an airfreshener
 - 3 a wine pourer

Answers:

the others are Egyptian.
because she is Greek and
Cleopatra is the odd one out

T	V	E	J	U	K	E	Z	F	A	I
B	U	X	H	I	Q	S	T	D	R	T
H	A	T	S	H	E	P	S	U	T	H
W	S	U	A	P	F	E	O	L	A	U
E	J	P	V	N	S	A	V	E	P	T
O	T	D	M	S	K	T	D	U	O	M
Y	G	N	E	R	S	H	P	T	E	O
E	H	M	Z	Q	G	O	A	W	L	S
V	A	Y	P	S	E	R	H	M	C	E
R	W	L	B	V	O	Y	P	D	U	A
M	E	N	T	U	H	O	T	E	P	N

Wicked Wordsearch

What Was It For?
A2
B3
C1
D2



Holey Headlines

1. woman
2. murderer
3. wrinkly
4. Greek
5. money
6. elephants
7. lion

Tomb Trouble

The stuffed crocodile is bogus. So are
Tut's brains in a jar - a mummy's
brains weren't kept, just the gut!
And the golden bike can go, too - Tut
had to make do with toy boats.

DON'T MISS ISSUE 16

THE GORGEOUS GEORGIANS: HEROES & VILLAINS

Find out all about the gorgeous and gruesome Georgians – from their crazy kings to their crooked criminals!

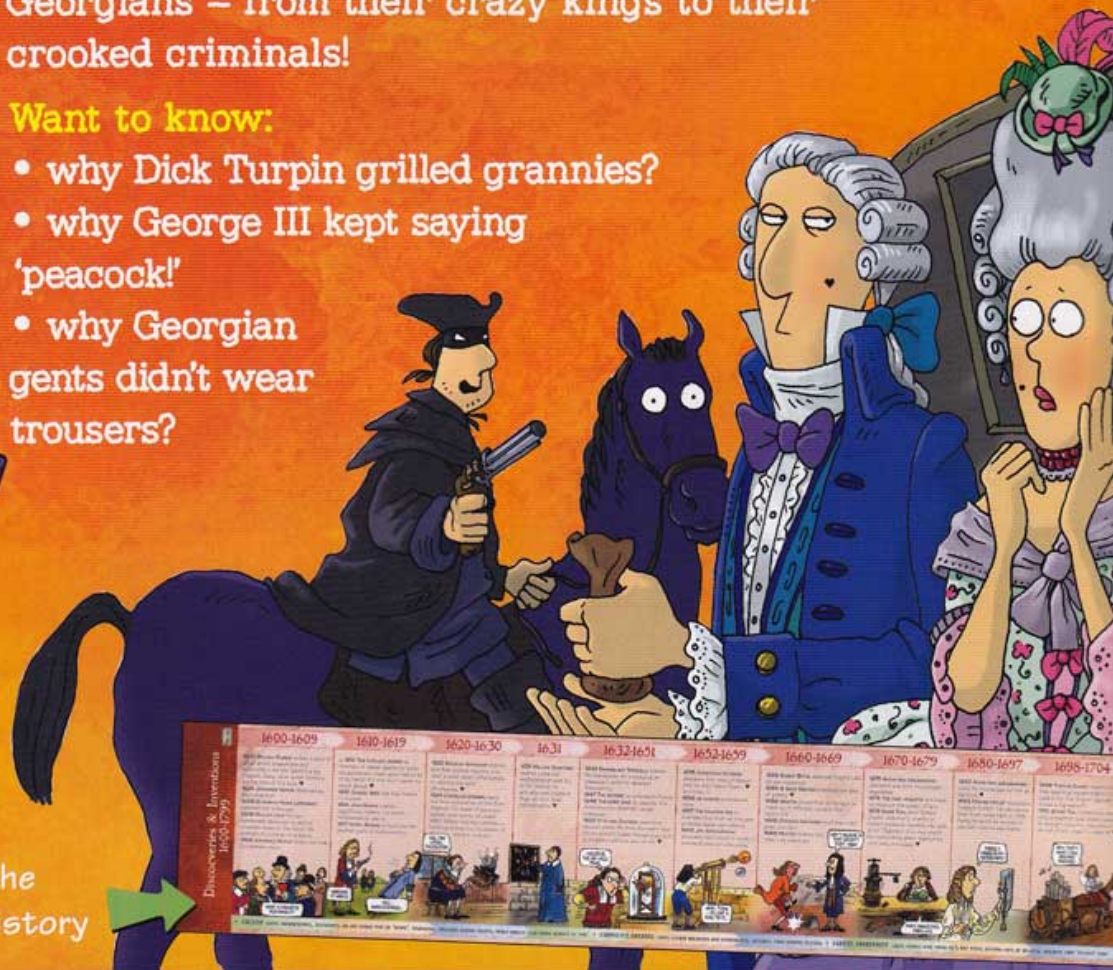
Want to know:

- why Dick Turpin grilled grannies?
- why George III kept saying 'peacock!'
- why Georgian gents didn't wear trousers?



Four fantastically Wild 'n' Wicked cards to collect including a fabulous Flip 'n' Flick action card

Another episode in the Terrible Timeline of history



ISSUE 17

THE VILE VICTORIANS: CRIME & PUNISHMENT

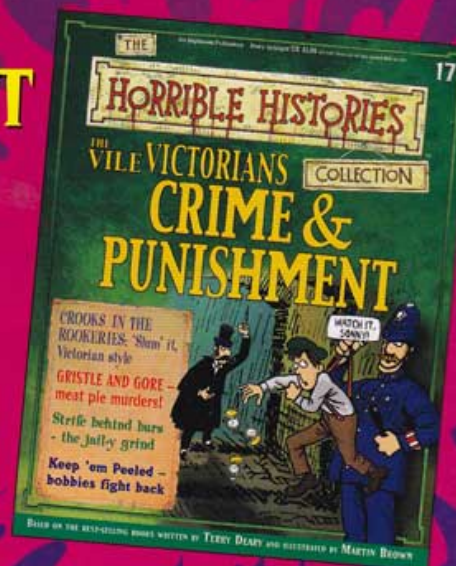
Visit vile Victorian London: the bobbies are on the beat – while Jack the Ripper prowls the street!

Find out:

- why thieves loved to 'nail' things
- why a bump on your bonce meant you were mean
- how Victorian prisoners got really cranky



More Wild 'n' Wicked cards to collect plus a Terrible Timeline



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